FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1875.

Average Daily Circulation Over 120,000, Dr nearly equal to that of all the other morning newspapers printe be the English language in this city. sidely distributed in the city and suburbs, it is no longer a mere boas mannel, but is now seed, subscribed for, and circulated in everycity and Spate of the Union, as well as in the Dominen of Glandad. It has not lived Time to Dativ Sev printed and sold 26,028 SNA; hitter as silling, the out three thousands, each thousands and explication. As an advertising medium The Lativ Son is especially valuable as in who wan help or employment, who have recens or dwellings to a phononer or lands to self; mayor or uncreasuring to depose of at all or by amorion. It is due to be not self-under the difference of a vast and practically Dissillable Kathange at the termination. m, by mail, postage prepaid, 56 cents a month; \$6.50 t

Advertising Rates.

five-line advertisement, reaching 600,000 readers, ordinary Advertisements, per agade line, Dather Varies of the College of the Coll

The Weekly Bun.

eve. \$6,000, extending abrough every State and Territo in the Union, and the Dominion of Canada. to the Union, and the Demovies of Chinada.

The Wargs. Sure is steadily greening in circulation. At a medium for reaching the tauting public the country-over it is the cheapers, putes and service consistent, among all the weakly press. To imaginarize reserve the countried, among all the weakly press. To imaginate articles, it is represently available, while there who have facus, he do, live stock, seed, or anything in general demand to sell, will the life and the columns a ready market.

Undiancy Advectorments, per fine to played type.

Districts Notice, the page, jet the played type.

New York, Jan., 1875.

The New Postal Law-Postage to be Prepaid The new postal law, which requires prepayment of postage by publishers on all periodicals sent to put serioers, took effect Jan. 1, 1875. This postage is determined by weight, and to be paid

Postage on The Daily Sun from Jan. I will be fifty (50) cents a year, or five (5) cents a month for monthly subscribers. Subscription to TRE Darky SUN \$6.50 a petr, or fifty-five (55) cents a month, postage paid.

Amusements To-Duv.

Pooth's Theatre Henry V. Farnum's Rippodrome 4th ay age 76th st. Bryant's Opera House - 25d st. and 5th ay. Bowery Theatre Schneider. Rowery Opera House - Tony Paster and Truspe. M Flith Avenue Theatre The Sig Bonane. Lyceum Theatre Noise, Metropolitan Theatre Female Minibal Troops Fan Francisco Minstrels - Broadway and 19th st Inton Square Theatre-The Two Orphans, Wallack's Theatre-The Shanghrana.

How the Tax Bill was Passed.

The new and odious Tax bill was sup posed to be dead beyond the hope of revival when the Senate amended some of Its most important features on Tuesday morning, and thus involved the necessity of sending it back to the House in the closing hours of the session without any prospect of being considered there; and but for the personal interference of the President with the regular course of legislation the bill would have remained where a majority had placed it.

After the state of the vote became known, the President and a large train of his peculiar friends went to the Senate chamber, and there made direct appeals for a reconsideration. It is no secret that some of the opponents of the bill were captured by promises of passing their pet projects, and that others were induced to stay away upon assurances affecting their

By these appliances and others equally discreditable the Senate changed front on the test question of exempting tobacco on hand from the jucreased tax, and then, at the urgent solicitation of Mr. MORRILL of Vermont, who managed the bill, all amendments were discarded, so that it was carried in the form adopted by the House, and signed immediately by the President

There was barely a majority of one on the final vote after all this manipulation by the White House dependents, and but for the aid rendered by the carpet-baggers. who represent nothing but the wishes of the President, the bill would have been Secisively defeated. Among the yeas are CLAYTON, CONOVER, DORSEY, GILBERT, PATrerson, Pease, Spencer, and West. Deduct these eight votes from the total, and the taxes would have failed by seven majority; so that in point of fact eight carpet-baggers, who have no stake in the community, who are mere adventurers and tools of the Administration, elected by the bayonet or the abuse of Federal patronage, have imposed thirty-five or forty millions of war taxes on the people of the United States, without the least necessity, or any reasonable excuse to justify this enormous burden!

This practical experience of a pernicious class, who have largely shaped the public policy and held the balance of power in legislation for a series of years, brings home to the people the effect of telerating a system which places so vast a power in the hands of a set of men destitute of character, principle, or responsibility. They have bankrupted most of the reconstructed States, created debts to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars, plundered the revenues, confiscated property by exorbitant taxation, and demoralized the colored people who sought to improve their condition. The result has been to destroy this rich market for Eastern manufactures, Northern commerce, and Western produce, and to throw additional burdens on them because spoliation has left the South too poor to bear its fair proportion of the general cost. And now, after inflicting these great evils, to which may be ascribed a large part of the suffering in the country, the same carpet-baggers and their confederates combine with Senators wearing the White House collar to saddle new taxes upon an overloaded people. Nor is this all. Their votes have been given for the Civil Rights bill, the Force bill, and the whole brood of iniquitous and violent measures intended to destroy the public peace and to derange business everywhere

A miserable and venal faction without a single redeeming quality, tolerated in no decent society, and thrown to the surface like dregs in a violent fermentation, owned by the President and ordered about like menials, have by the force of numbers and combination come to exercise a dominating influence in legislation. While the enlightened and moderate and upright Republicans seek to restrain the excesses of the Executive, to curb sectional passions, and to apply the methods of conciliation so that peace and prosperity shall be completely restored, they are thwarted and defeated at every turn by factionists whom the people have repudiated, and their following of unprincipled carpet-baggers, who together constitute the body guard

of the President. So long as these vile influences are permitted to rule by passive submission, the Covernment must go on from bad to worse. Haif the battle was fought a few

belled against this tyranny and corruption. It only remains to complete the work by crushing into powder every vestige of Grantism.

The Gag Law and the Report of the Senate Committee.

The Committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate were directed by a resolution of that body to inquire into the extent and meaning of what is generally known as the Gag Law, and they recently made a report to the Senate on the whole subject.

One section of the act confers on the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia jurisdiction of all crimes and misdemeanors committed in the District, not lawfully triable in other courts. A previous act had conferred exclusive jurisdiction on the Police Court of all offences not capital or otherwise infamous, without any provision for trial by jury, except former act had been "considered" a violation of the Constitution.

This point, it will be remembered, was first raised by the counsel for Mr. DANA when Gov. Sherherd attempted to drag him out of this city to Washington in a proseeution for alleged libel, and the point was sustained by Judge BLATCHFORD in his memorable decision. The doctrine has since been affirmed at Washington.

After this point was settled, there was manifestly a great defect of criminal jurisdiction in the courts of the District. Exclusive jurisdiction over most offences had been conferred on the Police Court; and now the Police Court was adjudged not to be a constitutional court; consequently, there was no court before which the great majority of offences could be legally tried. It was therefore very proper for Congress to remedy this defect. We have always conceded this; and it is not on this branch of the subject that we differ at all from the committee.

What we do differ from them in is the conclusion to which they have unanimously come that the so-called Gag Law can have no effect upon the execution of the United States law for the punishment of libel constructively committed in the District of Columbia.

The second section of the Gag Law provides that the thirty-third section of the Judiciary act of 1789 shall apply to courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia. And what is that thirtythird section? It is a provision that for any offence against the United States the offender may be arrested where he may be tound, and on a warrant of the United States Judge for the district where he is found, be removed to the district in which the trial is to be had.

Libel is an offence against the United States in the District of Colombia, at leit is so held; and it was supposed that under this provision, a person accused of libel in the District could be arrested wherever he could be found, and sent by the District Judge of the district of his arrest, to Washington for trial. And acording to the authority of a long uninterrupted course of judicial decisions, a perwould not have to be present in the District of Columbia to be guilty of libel there. He may be constructively guilt

That is to say, he may publish or even simplyedita paper in the city of New York; and yet if a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel is sent to one subscriber in the District of Columbia, the offence is held to be committed in the District of Columbia. This was precisely Mr. Dana's case. A man who had never set eyes on the capital, never been within three thousand miles of it, may be carried there in irons on a charge of libel, tried before a strange jury of the ommon jail of the District.

eniors of the Judiciary Committee of the Miss movement, who addressed a letter to it being stipulated that in case the Senate of the United States meet this well- | the Rev. Mr. Chengy of Chicago, expres- | Conservatives are given the majority grounded apprehension, and answer it, sive of sympathy with that gentleman which belongs to them they shall recogand attempt to dispose of it? They say in his trial and punishment for rethat by the act of 1789 it is only before fusing to use the word "regenerate" courts which by that act have cognizance in the baptismal office of the pray- no steps to punish the usurper for any of they cost the manufacturer. The weight was a of the offence that an offender can be er book, and assuring him of their

taken for trial. Very true. But the Gag Law says the In the opinion of many Episcopalians he courts created by act of Congress in the District of Columbia." Now, this provision of started. This may perhaps account for the iaw, as plain as the English language can make it, is either wholly nugatory and bany has ratified his election; but why he roid, it means nothing at all, or a person umbia can be sent there for trial, by a York, California, or any other State of the as bishop is tolerably certain both by

This is what we have always contended and the committee, while arriving at a contrary conclusion, do not support their opinion either by authority or argument. They simply say that "the thirty-third section of the act of 1789 has no application to Territories," inferring, we suppose, that as the District of Columbia is now a Territory, it has no application to that. But they do not show that the provision of the Gag Law which makes that section apply to the courts of the District is inoperative. Their argument is that the act of 1789 is unobjectionable because it was unobjectionable before it was made to apply to the courts of the District, ignoring that change entirely! We do not believe in the annals of Congress any other report so utterly rediculous as this can be found. It is just as absurd as it would be for the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to make a report now that the Civil Rights bill has no effect on the law of the land, because it had no effect before it was passed! We wonder that any lawyer in the country could be found to put his name to such a report.

Troubles in the Episcopal Church. Two reverend gentlemen of widely diverging doctrinal opinions, who have been recently elected bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are now awaiting ratification by the standing committees and bishops of the several dioceses. They are Dr. DE KOVEN, bishop elect of Illinois, representing the ultra high or ritualistic party in the Church, and Dr. JAGGAR, bishop elect of Southern Ohio, a decided and unyielding low churchman. Of opposing schools of theology, they are men of learning, ability, and irreproachable private character, and their presence on the bench of bishops would be a substantial gain to that body. Yet the prospects of one are very doubtful, and the ratification of the other will by no means be unanimous.

Dr. DE KOVEN is by this time pretty well known to those conversant with controversial struggles in the Episcopal Church He is a man who by his broad, catholic and tolerant views, and his personal influence, compels the support and regard of men who are far from agreeing with him on months ago, when the great States re- doctrinal questions. He was elected hishop

of Illinois, which is in no respect ritualistic diocese-in fact there is not an Episcopal diosese of that complexion in the country-not because he was a ritualist, but in spite of his being one. The standing charge against him is that in the General Convention of his church in 1871 he announced that he himself "adored, and would, if it were necessary, or his duty, teach his people to adore Christ present in the elements under the form of bread and wine," a formula not original with Dr. De Koven, but which formed part of the adjudicated words of Sir Robert Phillimore in the BENNETT case, expressing what opinion was allowable in the Church of England. To this it is replied that at various times since 1871, and notably in the Convention of 1874, Dr. DE Koven has considerably modified his language on this question of eucharistic adoration. Dr. RUDDER, a leading low churchman of Philadelphia. on appeal. The committee state that this and a delegate to the Convention of 1874, bears testimony to this fact, and says that it gave him great pleasure to publicly call attention to it at the time. Dr. LEEDS also, the candidate of the low church party in the recent election in Illinois, in a sermon preached in Chicago the otherday, showed unmistakably his desire that his late rival's election might be ratified. From what he stated that he had learned. in a personal interview, of Dr. Dr Koven's views on the subject of the real presence, confession and ritual, it would appear that they differ little from those held by a considerable body of high churchmen, includ-

ing several bishops in good standing.

As the case now stands a very large me

jority of the clergy of the Diocesan Convention which elected Dr. DE KOVEN have signed his testimonials, while the defeated party, including nearly half the lay delegates, have signed a memorial to the standing committees of the several dioceses protesting against his ratification. One of the issues raised in this document is that the election is illegal, but the law as well as the evidence on this point is open to doubt. Twelve of the clergy who voted against him joined in signing his testimonials, and five refused to sign the memorial of the minority. The friends of Dr. DE KOVEN, it is said, claim that the standing committees of thirty out of fortyfive dioceses will ratify his election. The result will probably be known within the next two or three weeks. Meanwhile the dioceses of Virgima, Kentucky, Indiana, and Central New York, all low church, have declared against him, and those of Alabama, Maine, and Wisconsin have confirmed him. Should he be ratified by a majority of the standing committees his nomination must then go before the bishops, but should he be rejected by the former his election is null and void. In no event is there any probability that the Episcopal Church will be weakened in the West or elsewhere. The secession of Bishop CUM-MINS and his party has made scarcely a ripple on the surface, and the accession of Dr. DE KOVEN to the episcopate will, it is predicted, rather strengthen than weaken

the church in Illinois. It is a familiar fact in the history of the Episcopal Church 'hat extreme men upon becoming bishops, gravitate, slowly perhaps, but surely, toward conservatism.

Dr. Jaggar has had few such embarrassments to contend against as have beset Dr. De Koven. There has been no protest against his election from the diocese which chose him, and he has put forth no dogmas especially repugnant to high churchmen. One act of his life, however, has been criticised with

church which Bishop CUMMINS had cation. fact that the high church diocese of Alshould have been rejected by Central New standing committees and bishops.

Suppose this Trial Should Come to Naught.

Mr. WILLIAM T. JEFFREY, the juror in Wednesday afternoon, was still indisposed vesterday, although he attended in his place; and accordingly, after a brief attempt to continue the examination of a tion of its members. witness, the court adjourned until Monday, in the hope that by that time Mr. JEFFREY will be restored; and we trust for his sake, as well as for that of the publie, that such may prove to be the fact.

It is inevitable, however, that a trial of such extraordinary importance and duration should be more liable to serious accident than any ordinary judicial investigation. It is more than two months since this jury were impanelled, and it is quite probable that with the utmost diligence on the part of the Judge and counsel it may be two months more before the case is finally summed up and given to them. In so long a period, and with duties so intense and exhausting, performed too in a court room where with every precaution the great crowd continually vitiates the air, it would not be surprising if not only Mr. JEFFREY but others of the jury should be disabled and broken down so that they would have to withdraw from the trial altogether; or the learned and impartial Judge who presides with so much dignity and intelligence, may himself fall sick and be compelled to leave the bench. In the event of either of these misfortunes would the trial have to cease, and would all the labor that has now been performed be lost

altogether? If Judge NEILSON should fall sick, so that he would no longer be able to hold the court, the trial could not be continued before another Judge, but would have to stop and be commenced anew at some future time; and if one or more jurors should likewise get sick, so as to be unable to do their work, it would also have to stop, unless the parties should agree to go on with the remaining members of the jury. This they could do if they should choose; but if either of them should refuse-and either of them would have a perfect right to refuse—then the term of

the jury discharged, and thus the whole of no account whatever, except so far as it may have affected public opinion re-

specting the question at issue. For every reason, then, it is exceedingly desirable that Mr. JEFFREY should come up well and strong on Monday morning, and that all the other jurors and Judge NEILson should hold out to the end of their task. If possible, let this great scandal be now disposed of and put to rest, so far as that can be done by the judgment of a court; and yet, as we have seen, there is a danger that this legitimate object of public desire may be frustrated by some accident which cannot be prevented and for which no in-

dividual will be blameworthy. Should such an accident occur, it is an interesting question which of the two contestants will have gained the greater advantage, or rather which of the two will have suffered the greater damage from the trial thus far: and we think the answer to this must be that the party chiefly injured so far is the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The evidence of the plaintiff has produced upon the public mind a great effect against him, and the evidence in his favor has not yet been heard. In such a situation the speediest way to balance the account and obtain an opportunity of bringing forward the testimony in his favor, would probably be for Mr. BEECHER to have the indictment against THEODORE TILTON for libel, which is also pending in the City Court, at once brought to trial.

The Louisiana Compromise.

It seems that there will be an attempt on the part of the majority of the Conservative party in Louisiana to adopt and carry into effect what is known as the WHEELER compromise.

This compromise is one of the most remarkable measures ever concocted in any country professing to have a constitutional government. The proposition originally made by Mr. WHEELER was, in brief, that as doubts exist as to the legal results of the elections of 1872 and 1874, the members of both political parties claiming election to the Legislature in 1874 should agree to submit their claims for seats to the arbitration of GEORGE F. HOAR, W. A. WHEELER, W. P. FRYE, and SAMUEL S. MARSHALL, members of the Congressional committee then in sion; and further, that the members of the Assembly declared elected by the committee should agree that when they are admitted to their seats they will vote for a joint resolution not to disturb the present State Government claiming to have been elected n 1872, or seek to impeach Kellogo for any of his past official acts, but will henceforth accord to him "all the necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the State."

This proposition left out from the Board of Arbitration Messrs. Phelps, Foster. and Potter of the Louisiana committee, who had openly denounced the villainies of the Kellogo gang, leaving the decision in the hands of four members, three of whom are extreme partisans of the KEL-Logo usurpation, notwithstanding that they were compelled to acknowledge the fraudulent character of the proceedings of the Returning Board. It is now understood, however, that the whole of the Louisiana committee are to join in the arbitration.

If this compromise is carried out the people of Louisiana who have elected a majority of conservatives to the Legislature, only to have them turned out of doors by Federal troops acting under severity, and has been considered a orders from Washington, are to be gragood cause for rejecting him. In 1871 he clously permitted to submit to a party of slavish, tead-eating inhabitants of that was one of a number of Episcopal clergy- private gentlemen without any authority city, and if convicted, be imprisoned in the men, including Drs. Tyng and John Cor- whatever the question whether the TON SMITH of this city, and including also representatives they have elected shall And now how do the grave and reverend several subsequent adherents to the Cumbe permitted to take their seats, nize the validity of the infamous Kelloge usurpation, and pledge themselves to take his crimes! More than this, the decision of "undiminished affection and respect." | the arbitrators to be binding must be ratified by a committee of the spurious KELprovisions of that act, for the rendition of | condoned this act two years later by sign- | Logo Legislature, although there is no alleged offenders for trial, "shall apply to | irg a card protesting against the new | power anywhere to compel such ratifi-

It is supposed that the practical effect of this compromise, if it is carried out, will be to allow the Conservatives a majority of twenty-nine members in the charged with libel in the District of Co- York, : diocese of very different views, is House, which will give them a majority on not so easy to explain. It may be taken | joint ballot. This cannot be of any special Federal Judge, either from Maine, New for granted, however, that his ratification use to them, unless in the election of a United States Senator; and it is rumored that promises have been made to GRANT that Brother-in-law Casey shall be chosen to that office as the price of his assent to the compromise. In fact, however, the Conservatives have no assurance of any the Bercher-Tilton trial, who was sick on | good whatever as a result of this bargain, without warrant, as it is in the Constitution of Louisiana, which vests in each House the sole right to judge of the elec-

> That intelligent men in Loutsiana should be induced to grasp at such a proposition as this as a measure of relief shows most plainly the hopeless condition to which the people in that State have been reduced by the despotic interference of our lawless President.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. HAUSCHEL of New York to repeal the act regulating masquerades in New York and Brooktyn, the only cities in the State wherein masquerading within doors is prohibited.

The act was passed in 1829, in consequence of a murder in the Bowery Theatre, committed by a masker, who, by means of his disguise, escaped identification. It prohibited " any masquerade, or masquerade ball, or any assemblage of persons masked, for admission to which any price or pay is demanded," making the penalty \$1,000, to be sued for.

This was before the days of opera bouffe, and masquerade was then much more of a novelty in New York than it is now. But very tew entertainments of the kind were given, and when they did take place it seemed to be nobody's business to sue the managers for the penalty provided for by the statute. In 1858 a grand masquerade was advertised to take place at the Academy of Music. The police notified the managers that it would be in violation of the law, but the notice was disregarded. The auhorit'es being defled, determined to stop the nasquerade, and for that purpose sent a deputation to Albany to get the act of 1829 so amended as to make the offence a misdemeanor, punshable by fine of not less than \$2,500, nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment for not less than six months, nor more than twenty-four months or both. The bill was rushed through the Legislature and signed by the Governor before the

night of the masquerade. The special object of the bill having been attained, no one seems to have thought of it again, and up to last week even the police did not know that it was on the statute book. Superintendent WALLING, however, being notified that at a recent masked ball at the Academy of Music some fellows, disguised as women. the court must be finally adjourned, and | included into the ladies' dressing room, and had

behaved very offensively, looked up the law on toil of the last two months would become the subject of masquerades, and found the statute providing the prohibitions and penalties we have quoted. It was under these circum stances that he gave orders to the police to permit no more public masked balls to take place in the city, and hence the bill introduced into

the Assembly by Mr. HAUSCHEL. As the original act of 1829 was framed for the prevention of crime by masked marauders, and in the interest of good order generally, it may be worthy of the consideration of the Legislature whether an amendment to the act, giving the Mayor the power to grant or refuse license for public masquerades, would not be better than the absolute repeal of the statute.

When Postmaster-General CRESWELL left the Cabinet, in consequence of the pressure of his private affairs, as his friends declared, but, as is more generally believed, for fear that his complicity in the straw-bld and straw-contract frauds would be disclosed, President GRANT appointed him counsel of the United States before the Alabama Claims Commission, and also a Commissioner to wind up the bankrupt Freedmen's Savings Bank, it being desirable to have an intimate friend of the White House Ring in the last-named office in order to prevent unpleasant revelations. As counsel before the Alabama Claims Commission it was intended that CRESWELL should have a remuneration which would reward him well for his devotion to the Administration, as he was to be paid by fees for each case in which he should appear, these being unlimited by law. Some of his acquaintances privately boasted that his fees would amount to nearly half a million. In the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, however, an amendment was inserted in the Senate by which bis compensation as counsel is limited to \$8,000, which is very liberal pay for such services as he is likely to render, and thus Boss GRANT's nice scheme for giving his friend a fortune at the expense of the Alabama claimants, who would have had to pay his fees, was nipped in the bud. This was hard for CRESWELL, and his misfortune will undoubtedly insure him the unbounded sympathy of all the Ring mail contractors who were depleting the Treasury during his term of office as Postmaster-General.

We find in the City Record that on Feb 26 the Board of Police Commissioners voted to pay a number of bills, and among them one for a gold shield or badge for the Superintendent of Police, the cost being \$155. This appears to us an unjustifiable waste of public money. Why is It necessary that the Superintendent of Police should have a gold shield? Or, if he must have one, why at the public expense? He is paid \$6,000 a year salary, and out of that he ought to provide every luxury that is required for his personal consumption. A shield of common metal New Orleans, and to abide by their deci- is sufficient for other policemen. This it is quite proper the Commissioners should provide; and for every practical purpose it should be sufficient for the Superintendent.

During the last hours of the Forty-third

Congress the House of Representatives decided that SYPHER, the carpet-bag Congressman who as held a seat as member from the First District of Louisiana, and whose pretended election was based on forgery and perjury, had no right to the place he had usurped, and that Mr. EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE had been legally elected. Then Mr. LAWRENCE was sworn, and took his seat for the remaining fourteen hours of the session. There is not a fact in relation to this case which has not been known to Congress, as well as to the country at large, from the day when the Forty-third Congress came together Yet, with a full knowledge of the truth, Mr WRENCE, who is one of the most respected and estimable citizens of Louisiana, has been deprived of the right to represent his constituents, while one of the most disreputable specimens of the earpet-bag species has been permitted to occupy his seat and to serve or mportant committees simply because the egaliy-elected member was believed to be oposed to GRANT's illegal interference in the affairs of Louisiana, while the carpet-bag imostor could be depended on to sustain any Administration measure. In view of these cirumstances, if the tardy action of the House of Representatives in at last seating Mr. LAWRENCE is anything else than a death-bed confession of scoundrelism, we confess we are unable to

It is to be hoped that when the long-expected revival of business takes place, a radical daily use, for at present they are absurdly dear. Particularly does this statement apply to domestic utensils of cast iron, upon which there is no machine work whatever, and no labor involved except that of moulding. Curiosity recently induced a purchaser to weigh some cast iron baking pans in a house-furnishing store, to see what they cost the manufacturer. The weight was a triffe over three pounds, and their cost, at the bighest rates, could not exceed fifteen cents. The price charged for them at retail was sevently five cents. The price of waffle irons with handles, weighing not over ten pounds and costing fifty cents to manufacture, was \$2.50. Such margins of profit are excessive, and must drive a large percentage of purchasers out of the market of the marke change will also occur in the prices of articles of large percentage of purchasers out of the mar

n the Senate of Pennsylvania by Mr. LEMON o Blair county providing for a stay of execution on all judgments. It puts off for a period of two years the collection of all debts in the State. and forbids the selling of collateral securities. However, it does not seem possible that such a bill can be passed. What can be at the bottom of it?

We are beginning to see the fruits of the CUSTER expedition, which was an armed invasion of Indian territory, unauthorized by law and in direct violation of our treaties with the indians who occupy the lands known as the Black Hills country. The exaggerated accounts of the fertility and mineral resources of that resion of Indian territory, unauthorized by law of the fertility and mineral resources of that region, which were promulgated by Custer and other members of the expedition, have excited the cupidity of frontiersmen, and notwithstanding the pretence which the War Department makes of opposing incursions by private parties, several bands of gold nunters have lately penetrated the forbidden territory. Two returned members of one of these expeditions were received at Sioux City, Iowa, the other day, by an enthusiastic assemblage of people, and welcomed with bands of music and the roar of cannon. They report that there is room in the Black Hills for 10,000 miners, who can make from \$10 to \$25 per day as soon as spring opens; and we suppose large numbers of reckless characters will flock thither at that time. The country is occupied by the most warlike and powerful Indian tribes on the continent, and it is quite probable hat the consequence of all this will be one of the most bloody and expensive Indian wars ever known. It is possible that this is precisely the result desired when the invasion by Gen. Custer. was set on foot. Such a war would afford fine pickings for the favorites of the Administration, who would be provided with fat contracts though it would cost the country dearly in blood

It now looks as though the Hon. BEN FRANKLIN WADE would be the next candidate of the GRANT party for Governor of Ohio, while old BILL ALLEY, the present incumbent, is sure of the Democratic nomination. The united ages of these venerable war horses may be calculated at something like two centuries and a half, but precise statistics are lacking. ALLEN has the greatest voice in the State of Ohio, and WADE is the bardest swearer.

A Lady's Sure Way to Catch Fleas

From the Baltimore Sun. "Go to your room," she says, "lock your door, close your blinds, spread a large blanket out on the floor, take your position in the middle of it, with a basin of water beside you, then remove each article of dress, one piece at a time, turn it inside out, and shake it carefully over the blanket. The little wretches will drop on and become entangled in the nap of the blanket, when they can easily be caught and consigned with appropriate rites to a watery grave in the basin."

Largest assortment of fine Watches (all Walt-

PERSECUTED CARDOZA.

The Troubles of the Colored Treasurer of

South Carolina-A Former New York Leg-islator as a Carpet-Bag Leader. COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 28.-The House of Representatives vesterday passed a resolution authorizing the committee appointed to inquire into the irregularities of the Treasurer to take additional evidence. This was done at the special request of Cardoza, who intimated that he had withheld an important truth which would go far to exonerate him from the charges submitted by the committee. This is only a pre-text on the part of Cardeza to gain time, and

each of the part of Cardeza to gain time, and enable him to pacify the legislative Solons with money, or otherwise.

The only defender Cardeza appears to have is the notorious C. P. Leslie, of "Land Commission" notoriety. I think this man Leslie was once a member of the New York Legislature, and doubtless his characteristics are known to many of your readers. He has been most product with the large sums he made here while a S. nator, and is now championing a huge fraud

many of your readers. He has been most prodigal with the large sums he made here while a
8 nator, and is now championing a nuce fraud
in the snape of a bill to reduce the "floating
debt" of the State, out of which he expects to
replenish his depleted exchequer.

No more corrupt specimen of the ravenous
carpet-bagger is to be found in or out of South
Carolina than Leslie. He is steeped to his eyelides in iniquity and fraud. While President of
the Land Commission in 1870, he purchased on
account of the State a worthless piece of properiy near Charleston, known as "Heli-hole
Swamp," for which he paid \$50,000. The owners
would have gladly sold the property at any previous time for \$1,000. Of course, Leslie got the
lion's share in this transaction.

Chamberiain has deserted the fortunes of
the derelict Treasurer. I think it would
be nard for Cardoza to be punished, and
Chamberiain and the Custom House Ring
to go free. On the score of honesiv,
judging by past records, Cardoza is a prince
alongside of the Governor, who has served his
apprenticeship in all kinds of official corruption.

What a specimen of a reformer did Grant select
to whitewash abuses in our State, and thus contribute to the success of the third term movement!

Cardoza, the Treasurer, is an educated colored

tribute to the success of the third term movement!

Cardoza, the Treasurer, is an educated colored man, and was born in the City of Charleston, of free parents, in ISM. He is dignified in manner, and affects a disgust for all of the carbet-bag fraternity, except such as he can use. He was Secretary of State during Scott's administration, and once took the great seal of the State to New York, where he and the cherubic Kimpton issued numberless bonds. He possesses lofty aspirations, and, if not impeached, will have money enough to make him a potential Radical candidate for the United States Senate in 1877, to succeed Robertson. The committee will make their additional report March 5.

THE SHAUGHRAUN SUIT. Mr. Weybert Reeves, the English Playwright,

on the Stand.

The taking of the deposition of Mr. Weybert Reeves, to be used on the trial of the suit in the United States Circuit Court, in which Dion Boucleault is complainant and Josh Hart defendant, was resumed before Commissioner J. A. Shields yesterday. When the counsel, Mr

J. A. Shields yesterday. When the counsel, Mr. Richard O'Gorman for Mr. Boucicault, and Messrs. Purdy, Post, and Busteed for Hart, were all assembled, there was a long colloquial discussion as to what had become of a copy of the play of the "Shaukhraun," which was missed on We inesday evening at the hour of adjournment. All of the gentlemen averred that they had not stoien the document, and none of them could tell where it is now. It is a case of mysterious disappearance, and that was substantially the purport of the several statements entered upon the Commissioner's record.

Mr. O'Gorman, continuing the examination in chief of Mr. Reeves, clicited from him a denial of the allegation of the defendant that the "Shaughraun" was derived and partiy conied from the play of "Pyke O'Callaghan," written by the witness, though there was a partial slimilarity in plot, the hero in both plays being an escaped Fenian prisoner, and undergoins somewat similar adventures. The witness next detailed an interview between himself and Josh Hart, occurring shortly after the publication by the latter of a reference to the witness. In that interview Mr. Hart told him he want d his address so as to subpens him and prove him a perjuer. Hart also told witness that he had not written "Pike O'Callaghan" — hadn't, in fact, brans enough to write it—and three tened to kick him, and was otherwise insulting and abusive.

Turning from this unpleasant topic, Mr. Reeves ETurning from this unpleasant topic, Mr. Reeves was next ex mined more minutely than on the day brevious touching the points of similarity between the "Shaugaraun" and the "Skitbeah." He deposed in effect that the latter play was compounded and mouided from the former and his own piay of "Pyke O'Caliaghan."

The cross-examination, conducted by exJudge Busteed, related to the experience and history of the witness as an actor, author, and theatrical manager, and had not reached any reference to the merits of the controversy up to the hour of adjournment. It is to be continued to-day.

to-day. DISAPPEARANCE OF VENUS.

An Incident at the Grand Opera House-Preparing the New Play.

At the Grand Opera House yesterday, Mrs. Dunn, the authoress of "Ahmed," the new spectacular play, which is to be pro-

AMUSEMENTS.

A Deserved Benefit Performance at the Union Square Theatre.

Next Wednesday afternoon the "Geneva 'ross," with all its original scenic decor tions and excellent cast of characters, will be played at the Union Sanders, the widow of the late master carpenter of this establishment. Patrons of this performance will be establishment. sure to see a good play well represented, and lave the constionsness that the money spent termelrown en-joyment will bring joy to a lonely hearth.

The Compliment to Mr. Boncicault.

The presentation of statuettes of "Con and his dog Tatters" to Mr. Boueleault next Saturday even-Minstrels without Cork.

Twenty-one "genuine plantation darkeys under the designation of "Collender's Georgia Min-strels," will begin a series of minstrel performances at Robinson Hall text Monary evening. They are said to give very attuating entertainments, and to have an peared before the pushe over 3,000 times sireauy, in this country and Europe.

Italian Opera.

c-night for the benefit of Signor Muzio, the kild avorate conductor of Mr. strakosch's orchestra opera is "Lonengrin," and of course the house v

More Tretting and Running Races. March 9, under the management of Messrs, J. D. Walton and Dan Macc. The races will be continued on the 11th and 15th.

Lyceum Theatre. Ristori will give her celebrated impersonation of Medica at the Lyceum Theatre tais evening.

Colfax Heard From. From the Brooklyn Argus.

Every now and then we have pleasant tidings of Schuyler Coltax. His presence is everywhere regarded as a benediction. Evils, grevious and hard to bear, seem to vanish when Schuyler appears. He is sweeter than myrrh and frankincense, and just as good as a tailsman. To an Ohio paster who had been condeling with a female parishioner in boor health, the good woman made reply: "Ah, ves, Mr. Cribbs, I've had the cholery pretty bad, but what's cholery to a woman with sich a man as my John a hoverin' around her."

BUNBEAMS.

-In Contra Costa county, Cal., the squir-

rels destroy a million dollars' worth of property every year.
—The Springfield Republican reports a

rumor that Mr. A. T. Stewart is going to build a large

hotel at Newport, R. I. -The recently discovered silver mine at

Newburyport, Mass., has been opened forty-five feet below ground, and a rich vein of ore penetrated. -A clergyman at Taunton, Mass., lately asked his parishioners to reduce his pay, as many m bers of his church had lately suffered a reduction in

-At a charitable fair in Boston, one of the things for sale is a calf, six months old. He is a fine fellow, of a valued breed, and the young ladies have

decorated him profusely with flowers and ribbons, -The Thames river at Norwich, Conn. is frozen solid to the bottom. A trotting horse fell dead on the ice there the other day, and the owner cut a grave eight feet deep in the ice without coming to water, and buried the horse in it.

-The contractors who have undertaken o furnish 240,000 headstones for the national cem teries cut the names in their works at Rutiand, Vt., by means of the sand blast. This cuts a name in four minutes, and they complete 500 stones daily,

-The church of the Rev. A. B. Burdick. at Westerly, R. I., do not accept his demai that he is in-nocent of the charge of nest hiding, since that dedial is not supported by any cyidence beyond his own word. They thing him guilty, and he will probably have to step -The Barnum Universal Exposition

Company, which was chartered by the last Connecticut Legislature, has just been organized at Bridgeport. All Barnum's shows are to be run by this joint stock enterprise. The company have authority to carry on theatres and every other form of public diversion -Phenia Epps of Hamilton, Ohlo, asked her mother to take a note for her to a friend of the

family living in a near street. The no c when opened was found to read, "Th s is a little ruse of mine to get mother out of the house. Before she can get back I will be on the cars with sear Lorenzo, and before night will be married." -The Countess du Chatel was recently sentenced to six months' imprisonment in Paris for having stolen some goods from the well-known Bon-Marché dry goods establishment. The mother, the Countess Archambault, who belongs to an old family in

Toursine, has asked for a stay of proceedings on the ground of her daughter's insanity. The truth of this plea will be ascertained by a medical examination -Forty-nine waiters at the Palmer House, in Chicago, have struck against hash. They used to get to eat whatever was left on the tables by he guests. Later a new steward restricted them to hach made, so aver the waiters, of pieces of old meat with silves of lemon in it to overcome the stale flavor. so they struck in a body, and their places have been

-The late Hon. Sam Galloway of Columbus, Ohio, was a remarkably homely man. On one eccasion, while dining with a personal and political friend in Chilicothe, the six or seven-year-old daughter of his nost, who had been intently studying Galloway's face. said, loud enough to be heard by all at table: "Ma, didn't than man's mamma love children mighty well?" "Why so, my dear?" asked her mother. "Oh, just cause she raised him." -Col. Dauvers Guildford of the Confede-

rate army—the name and description given by the prisoner-was brought before the Mariborough street magistrate in London, on Feb. 15, on the charge of having obtained a quantity of jewelry by fraud. The prisoner paid a check for 1,000 guineas into a bank, but it was dishonored, and by means of a check book given him at the bank, he paid for the property in question. He was remanded for further inquiries. -The trial of a elergyman is in progress

at Knoxville, Tenn. Several months and the Rev. Archibald Hines was accused of stealing fity cents from a bowl in a cup loard in the house of a member of his congregation. An interesting scandal arose. Mr. Hines declared that it was all a conspiracy to ruin his reputation and drive him from his pulpit. The suit now in court is brought by him against his accuser for sian the end is not.

-The Rev. Dr. John Hall, in his lectures at Yale on preaching, gives the following matruction as to how to prepare a sermon: Be sure you in derstand the subject which you undertake to present, so far as you bring it before the people. Be sure your theme is one that the public can uncertaind. Be sure your theme is great enough for a sermon. Have an aim in each sermon, and do not enter on it because you must preach something. Consider the time, place and other conditions as affecting yourself and the people in the preparation of your sermons. Take a subject as far as possible with which you are in sympathy. The reader must not suppose that he may preach well by simply following these rules, however, because in another piace Dr. Hall claims that a classical education is a

necessary qualification. -At the police court in Liverpool the cabman for several years was brought up on a charge

past eleven on the night of Jan. 6 while he was walking home. When he was at some distance below the Marble Arch he was suddenly surrounded by four men, one of whom struck him a violent blow on the head, while at the same time he was tripped up and thrown to,t pavement. Fortunately he was not stunned, and he at ace defended himself with a thick stick, whereu first thought that he had only sustained a few bruties, but ultimately it was discovered that a rib had been annoyance, has not at all interfered with the perform-

ance of his duties, and he is now rapidly recovering -A committee has been formed at Florence, under the presidency of Signor Parazzi, to cele-Michael Angelo, and one of their first steps was to open a public subscription throughout Italy and to put themselves in communication with the various acade-Ghibelina with frescoes, and their offer has been readily accepted. Commander Gotti submitted to the committee a geometrical design of the wooden model of the dome of St. Peter's, which Michael Angelo be prepared, and which was not altogether followed by the architects who undertook the work left unfinished at his do th. The model will now be shown to the public for the first time.

-It has excited some surprise, says the The last performance of Italian opera which Academy, that Mr. Carrie should have declined the an be expected in this city for some time will be given. Grand Cross of the Bath, after having accepted the Ordre pour le Mérite. There is, however, a great dif-ference between the two. The Ordre pour le Mérite is not given by the Sovereign or the Minister, but by the Knights themselves. The King only confront their choice. Secondly, the number of the Knights of the A short season of trotting and running races is obeinsugurated at Barnum's Rippo frome on Tuesday, more than thirty German and thirty through Knights daren 9, under the management of Messrs, J. D. Wallon to that every Knight knows who will be his peers. It Germany, not even Bismarck is a Knight of the Ordes pour le Mérite. Moltke was elected simply as the lyst representative of initiary science, nor does he rank higher as a Knight of that Order than Bunnen, the lecresentative of physical science, or Banke, the historian Besides, the honor comes too late. Goethe was twenty seven years of age when Karl August made him s mems ber of the Privy Council.

-John Ruskin has just given £7,000 to buy a piece of land in England, to be cuttivated by bays of like sentiments with his own, all of them to work with their own hands, and no machinery to be allowed of them together are to be called St. George's Fund Here is the essential portion of Ruskin's programme for this new effort of social reconstruction:

the good woman made reply: "Ah, ves, Mr. Cribbs, I've had the cholery pretty bad, but what's cholery to a woman with sich a man as my John a hoverin' around her."

Caundian Railroad Subsidies.

OTTAWA, March 4.—The Government have granted a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile to a railroad, not exceeding 120 miles in length, connecting the Cauada Central Railroad with the projected road from the mouth of French river to a point southeast of Lake hipsising.

The contract for constructing the Georgian Bay and Pacific line, eighty-five inflex in length, has been awarded to the Hon. A. B. Foster, Terms, \$10,000 and 20, solonces of land per mile, with a pararallee of tour per cent on \$7,500 per mile. Mr. Foster has resigned his position as Senator, which wouldes incompatible with the acceptance of a contract under the Government.

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All the contract of provide and fragation of every origination and mount in the rise of our lives; when we want to carry acyting any where, we will go there quietly and safety, and the rise of our lives go the law provides in our grades of the country of flowers and vegetables in our grades of the old people. In the may put some post the country of the changes and the provide and the provide and the provide and the provide and